

**To:** Richard Dollard[rdollard@blm.gov]; Michael Thompson[mjthompson@blm.gov]; Cynthia Staszak[cstaszak@blm.gov]; William Bate[abate@blm.gov]; Larry Crutchfield[lcrutchf@blm.gov]; Claire Crow[ccrow@blm.gov]; Matthew Betenson[mbetenso@blm.gov]  
**From:** Kania, Aaron  
**Sent:** 2017-03-21T16:06:26-04:00  
**Importance:** Normal  
**Subject:** Fwd: Cow in Canyon after action review product for review at MLT  
**Received:** 2017-03-21T16:07:17-04:00  
[SOP for Visitor Services Response Livestock Incidents 02.17.2015.docx](#)  
[CommStrategyDistressedCattleIncidents\\_2\\_4\\_2015 with S. Stewart Comments.docx](#)  
[CommStrategyQuickActionIncidents\\_2\\_9\\_2015.docx](#)  
[Cow in Slot Canyon AAR.docx](#)  
[GSENM Livestock Incident Recreation Education Plan.draft.02.19.15.docx](#)  
[VS Report Form Distressed Livestock.docx](#)  
[SOP Distressed Livestock Form.pptx](#)

FYI,

This is some information that we developed after an incident a couple of years ago.

----- Forwarded message -----

**From:** Schlanger, Sarah <sschlang@blm.gov>  
**Date:** Fri, Feb 27, 2015 at 11:47 AM  
**Subject:** Cow in Canyon after action review product for review at MLT  
**To:** Matthew Betenson <mbetenso@blm.gov>, Carolyn Shelton <czshelto@blm.gov>, Richard Madril <rmadril@blm.gov>, Cynthia Staszak <cstaszak@blm.gov>, Larry Crutchfield <lcrutchf@blm.gov>, Gaye Mangum <gmangum@blm.gov>, Karol Jones <k1jones@blm.gov>, Aaron Kania <akania@blm.gov>

All: Attached are the docs I have seen that folks have produced in response to the Cow in Canyon After Action Review held here in Kanab last month. Cindy assigned responsibility for developing several products, including an incident response strategy (field response protocol) (assigned to Richard Madril), a communications strategy (assigned to Sarah Schlanger), an education strategy (assigned to Lora Gale), and a prevention strategy (assigned to Sean Stewart). Drafts for internal review were due February 27.

I am attaching here again the after action review notes, as well as drafts of the communications strategy (two docs: one general and one addressing distressed cattle in particular), and the education/orientation strategy. I will send out the revised draft of the SOPs Richard and the resources staff developed later today.

--

**Sarah Schlanger,**  
Associate Monument Manager  
Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument  
435 644 1241 w  
435 691 5600 c  
435 644 1250 f  
[sschlang@blm.gov](mailto:sschlang@blm.gov)

--

Aaron Kania  
Supervisory LE Ranger  
South West Utah, BLM  
435-592-9493

## **Report of Distressed Livestock**

**Reported To (RMSL/RDC):  
By(staff)**

**Date/Time:**

**Manager Briefed:**

**Date/Time:**

**Location/Livestock Description markings:**

**Permittee Contacted (RMS):**

**Date/Time:**

**Permittee/BLM Assess Situation and Develop Action Plan (RMS/Permittee):**

**Manager Approval (Manager/Assoc. Manager/Acting):**

**Implement Action Plan (RMSL/RMS/Permittee):**

**Action Completed End of Incident Brief to Manager:  
(RDC/RMSL):**

**Date/Time:**  
DOI-2019-10 01358

Notes Summary:

No speaker notes are contained in this presentation.

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## **Distressed Livestock Incident Communication Strategy**

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**Internal Review Draft**

**2/4/2015**

gy will apply to any incident, the communication strategy for a specific incident is meant to be a living document that is continually evolving and adapting to the communication needs of the project. The strategy includes the development of incident specific messaging (see page 4). This Communication Strategy serves as a guide for keeping Grand Staircase Escalante National Monument staff, Utah BLM and key stakeholders informed during management of distressed livestock incidents on the Monument. While the general outline of the strate

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## **GSENM Distressed Livestock Communication Strategy**

### **Introduction**

Generally arid conditions, coupled with large tracts of land that are difficult to patrol and monitor, a scarcity of natural waters, including live streams and springs, and high seasons for hiking and other pedestrian recreational uses that overlap with a seasonal livestock grazing pattern give rise to instances of distressed animal emergencies each year on Grand Staircase Escalante National Monument. Although relatively rare in occurrence in relation to the number of livestock, livestock on this open, public range grazing animals may become trapped in slot canyons, quicksand, or potholes, and get “ledged up” on cliffs and other natural features. Often, these livestock become distressed, dehydrated, and may even die entrapped in both remote and relatively well traveled areas. The visiting public, especially those hiking in the Monument’s canyons and slickrock, encounter livestock behaving unpredictably and/or in a way that poses safety and health dangers to the hikers; the hikers, in turn, may behave in ways that may lead to more severe entrapments, and that may hinder efforts to rescue entrapped animals.

GSENM has developed a field protocol for efficient reporting and response to these livestock distress situations. The protocol covers all aspects of field operations, from initial intake of information through the removal of the distressed livestock and rehabilitation of the entrapment site.

This Communication Plan serves as a guide for keeping the federal agencies and key stakeholders informed of Grand Staircase Escalante National Monument staff led rescue and removal efforts during livestock entrapment and animal distress incidents and as a guide to educational messages intended to prevent and alleviate animal entrapment incidents.

### **Background**

Grand Staircase Escalante National Monument permits livestock grazing on allotments that cover nearly the entire acreage of the Monument and administers permits for allotments on adjoining lands managed by Glen Canyon National Recreation Area. Annual livestock usage on the Monument has averaged around 44,000 Animal Use Months (AUMs) since the Monument was established in 1996. Livestock on the Monument are managed there under grazing permits that are issued to individual permittees for specific allotments.

At present, 79 of the 91 allotments on the Monument and the adjacent lands in Glen Canyon have livestock grazing authorized for some specific portion of the year. Most of the allotments are winter use, with livestock being put out on the allotment in late fall, and gathered up and removed in the spring, but some allotments are used during summer months or for other portions of the year that include one or more seasons. Peak seasons for recreational hiking are early to late spring, from late February through May, and fall, from late September through mid November.

GSENM Range staff have worked with livestock permittees to reduce potential conflicts between recreational hikers and foraging livestock by adjusting season of use on livestock grazing

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permits, and conflicts between hikers and livestock use led to the closure of three allotments before the current Monument Management Plan was adopted. Nevertheless, especially during spring, when livestock have been on the range for several months, and water supplies are at a seasonal low, livestock have gotten trapped in slot canyons or in potholes, and GSENM has experienced a number of distressed livestock situations each year. In the late summer and fall, distressed livestock encounters are associated with animal remains near springs, stagnant water, and in or near water courses.

### **Communication Goals & Objectives**

- **Goals:**
  - Increase internal and external understanding of the GSENM goals for distressed livestock responses
  - Increase internal and external understanding of the protocol and the actions to be taken following the field response protocol.
  - Create internal and external understanding of the factors that lead to and complicate distressed livestock situations
  - Increase internal and external efforts to reduce and prevent distressed livestock situations
- **Management Objectives:**
  - Coordinate and improve field responses to distressed animal reports
  - Provide timely, accurate information on distressed animal incident responses to external and internal stakeholders and staff, including external media
  - Provide consistent messaging on individual responses
  - Provide consistent messaging and information on field response protocol
  - Reduce distressed animal incidents on GSENM and neighboring grazing allotments on Glen Canyon National Recreation Area
  - Meet Leave No Trace objectives for distressed animal site rehabilitation.

### **Target Audiences**

- GSENM staff in general, and field going staff in particular (backcountry rangers, Range management specialists, other resource specialists, Law Enforcement Rangers)
- Other Federal agency staff, including local US Forest Service and National Park Service staff duty stationed in the Escalante Interagency Center, including front desk staff, resource specialists, and LE Rangers
- County staff and officials in Kane and Garfield Counties
- Livestock grazing permittees
- Special Recreation Permit holders, including both commercial outfitter guide groups and non commercial users
- Residents and business owners in neighboring communities
- The visiting public.



*Internal Working Document***Key Messages**

Livestock on the open, public range may become trapped in slot canyons, quicksand, and potholes, or get “ledged up” on cliffs and other natural features. While we work closely with our grazing permittees to prevent these situations, we may have one or more incidents each year.

Livestock that are trapped can become distressed and dehydrated within hours. Time is of the essence in successful rescue efforts. Dazed, disoriented, distressed livestock can act “loopy” and erratically. Even experienced hands may not be able to help livestock if they are too far gone.

The visiting public, especially those hiking in the Monument’s canyons and slickrock during early spring and late summer, may encounter livestock behaving unpredictably and/or in a way that poses safety and health dangers to the hikers. Even experienced hikers may behave in ways that may lead to more severe entrapments, and that may hinder efforts to rescue entrapped animals.

We depend on the visiting public to help us avoid livestock entrapments. Whenever possible, retreat or pick another route so that you don’t “push” the animal further into a hazardous situation.

We also depend on the visiting public to report distressed livestock to our staff as quickly as possible. Time is of the essence. Accurate information is invaluable. Reporting exactly where the animal was seen (GPS information is good if it can be gotten safely), when the distressed cow was first seen, and last seen, what the animal looked like (a brand is great, but not necessary), how the cow was behaving, and what roads and routes might be best are all critical pieces of information.

GSENM works closely with the livestock owner and grazing permittee in the rescue effort. While getting the animal loose is the permittee’s responsibility, GSENM staff will offer assistance where we can, and will, as always, be concerned for public safety and for Monument resources.

GSENM has developed a formal response protocol a standard operating procedure to handle distressed livestock incidents. GSENM’s rangeland management staff and resource specialists will handle most of the fieldwork. They will coordinate closely with the permittee to develop an action plan that meets Monument resource management goals. The Monument Manager will review and approve any requests to use motorized or mechanized vehicles or equipment on a case by case basis.

GSENM will apply “Leave No Trace” principles in implementing the action plan. This means that the permittee and team who get the cow out will leave the site looking just as good after the rescue or removal as it did before the distressed livestock incident.

**Incident specific Messages:**

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*Internal Working Document***Appendix A: Communication Milestones and Actions**

Events that trigger communication/milestones	Action	Responsible Party
<b>Initial report intake</b>	Contact Rangeland Management Specialist with location, description of distressed animal, access information. If RMS not known or not in contact, contact Range Lead and Resources Lead.	Initial intake contact (GSENM staff)
<b>Report received, assigned to Rangeland Management Specialist</b>	Brief Range Lead and Resources Lead with incident location, initial information.	Rangeland Management Specialist
	Brief Monument Manager with incident location, initial information, initial resources identified (staff assigned to respond in field, Rangeland Management Specialist, permittee name and contact info)	Range Lead or Resources Lead
	Identify field assessment team	
<b>Contact with permittee</b>	Brief permittee with initial report information; facilitate in-field meeting	Rangeland Management Specialist or Range Lead
<b>Field Assessment</b>	Brief Range Lead, Resources Lead on field findings	
	Identify response team	
<b>Internal Incident Briefing:</b>	Brief response team, identify roles and responsibilities	Range Lead, Resources Lead, or Response Team Lead
	Brief GSENM Management	
	Brief GSENM staff, including front desk staff and Lead Ranger and initial report intake staff. Briefing needs to take place following field assessment, and may need to happen on a daily or more frequent basis until the situation is resolved.	GSENM Management and PAO
<b>External Incident Communication</b>	Develop incident-specific information	Response Team Lead, Range Lead, Resources Lead, PAO, Management
	Respond to external media requests	PAO, Management
	Release information proactively	PAO
	Update communication plan	PAO
<b>Action Plan Drafted</b>	Brief Monument Management	
<b>Action Plan Finalized</b>	Brief Monument Management	Response Team Lead
	Sign off on Action Plan	Monument Manager
<b>Implementation Monitoring</b>		
<b>Site Rehabilitation</b>		
<b>Incident debriefing</b>	Brief GSENM Management	

*Internal Working Document***Appendix B: Key Contacts and Stakeholders**

Affiliation	Group	Contact	Contact Info
Permittee			
GSENM	Manager	Cindy Staszak	435 644 1240, cell, cstaszak@blm.gov
GSENM	Associate Manager	Sarah Schlanger	435 644 1241, 435 691 5600, sschlang@blm.gov
GSENM	Resources Lead	Richard Madril	
GSENM	Range Lead	Sean Stewart	O: 435 8265643, C:435 616 2580, s2stewar@blm.gov
GSENM	Rangeland Management Specialist	Jason Bybee	O: 435 826 5671, jmbybee@blm.gov
GSENM	Rangeland Management Specialist	Allan Bate	O: 435 644 1224, abate@blm.gov
GSENM	Range Tech	Brett Palmer	O: 435 826 5642, bapalmer@blm.gov
GSENM	Range Tech	Brett Pierson	O: 435 644 1225, bpierson@blm.gov
GSENM	Range Tech		
GSENM	Front Desk Lead		
GSENM	Backcountry Ranger		
GSENM	Rangeland Management Specialist	Nephi Noyes	O: 435 826 5606, C: 435 691 0761, nnoyes@blm.gov
USFS			
NPS			
Garfield County			
Kane County			

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**Livestock Incident Education/Orientation Strategy**  
*Addressing hiker, staff and livestock safety and resource protection*

RECOMMENDATION	ACTION	TEAM MEMBERS	COMPLETION DATE
Create short targeted message aimed at recreational/public audience for use in a variety of media and settings i.e. on site, web based, and printed trail hand outs and maps.	<p>Incorporate the following message objectives into a short succinct text bullet aimed at visitors:</p> <p>Cows are frequent residents on GSENM and are permitted to graze in many areas of the Monument.</p> <p>Cows trapped in slot canyons can be dangerous and unpredictable.</p> <p>Give livestock a wide berth and avoid pushing them down slope into the canyons.</p> <p>Where cows are present, drinking water should be treated or filtered.</p> <p>Report distressed or dead cows to the nearest Visitor Center upon your return.</p>	Lora Gale/ORP; Mary Dewitz/Information Specialist; BC Park Rangers: Bob Stevenson, Liz Kolle, Sue Morgan, Dirk Durfey, Range staff as assigned; VC Park Ranger staff as available	Messages/graphic finalized by end of March 2015

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Trailhead Signage: Add livestock universal symbol and message to suite of symbols planned for trailhead use.	Add livestock universal symbol and message to design for permanent signage at 12 trailheads, three campgrounds and five visitor contact stations and develop stand alone laminated flyer for use at primitive sites or inside register boxes.	Lora Gale and Mary Dewitz	Fabrication and installation as per new schedule for NLCS template trailhead sign timeline.  Interim signage posted on register boxes by June 1, 2015.
GSENM website: Add livestock message/universal symbol onto Recreation webpage.	Provide universal symbol and message to web administrator for incorporation into web site design.	Mary Dewitz and Larry Crutchfield	Posted to website by April 1
Trail Hand outs/Maps: Add message/symbol onto updated trail descriptions/maps	Add livestock symbol and message onto applicable trail descriptions given to visitors.	Lora Gale, BC and VC park rangers, Craig Tanner	Summer Fall 2015
Develop Livestock Incident reporting form for use by visitors	Lora Gale, VC and BC park rangers develop form, review with range staff.	Lora Gale, VC and BC staff, Range staff	Summer 2015
Establish Livestock Incident Reporting/Response Protocol (SOP) specifically targeted for VS and BC staff	Lora Gale, VS and BC staff develop SOP, review with range staff	Lora Gale, VC and BC staff, range staff	Finalized by late March
Include livestock incident SOP and protocol guidance/range notification etc. into annual VS and BC and hosted worker staff training for Critical Incident Reporting/Response Protocol,	Range and Recreation Staff present protocols to all BC and VS staff in livestock incident protocols using recent guidance developed for livestock incidents.	ORP's, Range Staff and VC Manager	Training and Information Presented to staff in March 2015

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Communication Protocol and Range Notification/Response for livestock incidents			
Provide training opportunities to increase number of trained staff available to respond to livestock incidents as part of range response team in high profile visitor use locations	As incidents occur, send available park rangers to shadow experienced BC rangers	Collaboration between range, BC and VC Supervisors	On going
Develop higher priority warning message to be posted during incidents and/or in event of site closure related to livestock incidents. Use new NLCS template as available.	Develop graphic and message for posting and use inside register boxes or at trailheads	Lora Gale with assistance from VS and BC staff	Completed by April 1
Continue to compile record on livestock/recreation conflicts and corrective actions to inform future on site needs such as hiker maze, fencing etc.	Add all comment forms to applicable WSA, planning files	BC staff	On going
Message Language Translations	Include message in suite of messages for future international language translations	Mary Dewitz and Lora Gale	On going in 2015 after NLCS template is developed.

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## **Distressed Livestock Reporting Form**

Date/Time:

Reporting Party (Name and phone number if possible for follow-up):

Location/GPS Coordinates:

WSA/Management Zone (Primitive, Outback etc.):

Livestock Description: Coloration/Tags/Markings/Numbers:

Health or Vitality of Livestock:

Possible Access Routes to Livestock:

Follow-up Communication:

Range, LEO or Manager Contacted?

Yes?            No?

Who?

Other actions:



**Cow in Slot Canyon After-action Review Follow-up Assignments: Richard Madril, Field Response Protocol; Sarah Schlanger, Communications Strategy; Lora Gale, Education; Sean Stewart, Prevention. Leads will develop teams, produce draft for internal review by February 27, 2015.**

**Issues and concerns identified in the January 29, 2015 AAR are summarized below. A full transcript of the whiteboards follows this summary.**

**The Field Response Protocol needs to:**

- Identify Points of Contact clearly
- Channel initial reports effectively
- Develop accurate, timely assessment
- Maintain clear communication with response team
- Allow for clear communication and updates for other staff
- Identify needed assets, resources
- Provide timely coordination with permittee
- Clarify field roles and responsibilities
- Coordinate action plan with permittee timely
- Reference (and provide?) clear guidance for appropriate field responses, tools, and desired outcomes
- Account for situational contingencies
- Cover dead cows in streams, potholes, other situations besides slot canyons
- Emphasize Leave No Trace protocols
- Identify GSENM "standards for clean up" and identify necessary outcomes for this incident
- Include monitoring/assessment of clean up results
- Include follow up/after action contact with permittee

**The Communications Strategy needs to:**

- Be in place before incident takes place, evolve to meet situation
- Develop general distressed animal messaging for internal GSENM and external publics, including a willingness to help permittees in the field; that grazing livestock can and do become trapped and distressed in slot canyons, in streams, and in other situations at GSENM; that time is of the essence with distressed animals; that distressed, trapped, and deceased animals can pose safety and health issues; that BLM has a protocol for dealing with these animals; and that the public can play a vital role in helping to report and alleviate distressed animals
- Emphasize rapid, accurate, timely communication
- Address initial reporting, communication among staff, communication with externals, communication with permittee
- Coordinate communication and follow up with initial reporter
- Emphasize need for closing communication loops, confirming information, confirming receipt of information

- Account for time, distance, difficulty of communicating across Monument landscapes and between offices
- Account for special circumstances of small, rural communities and how information spreads in these communities
- Manage who is communicating with whom, what is being communicated and to whom
- Share expectations for outcomes, end conditions, clearly and timely
- Identify who is on response team and what role they play
- Clarify staff/LEO communications (including USFS, NPS, BLM)
- Allow for timely staff updates
- Be simple, allow field response to be as efficient as possible
- Capture communication in central location and/or appropriate chain
- Identify Points of Contact clearly
- Meet needs of each incident

**Training needs identified include:**

- Training on field response protocol
- Training on communications strategy
- Leave No Trace training
- Staff cross-training in field response roles
- Incident Command Structure training, possibly involving Fire
- Incident management training in general
- Cow/visitor etiquette training for VC staff
- Training on field response toolkit for animal disposal
- Training on field response protocol for permittees at annual meeting

**Education proposals include:**

- Develop trailhead signage on do's and don'ts
- Develop and install temporary cow on range signage
- Develop trailhead kiosks to support notices, temporary/time sensitive messages
- Train permittees at annual meetings on tools, communication, motor/horse decisions

**Prevention strategy should include:**

- Identification of potential locations for hiker mazes so that GSENM can initiate NEPA, facilitate installation
- Identification and implementation of seasonal use restrictions (for livestock and visitors) to reduce potential for adverse cow/visitor interactions

**Whiteboard transcripts:**

Whiteboard #2 (Event reconstruction, lessons learned):

(b)(5) DPP [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
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Whiteboard#3 (Event reconstruction, lessons learned):

(b)(5) DPP [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
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[REDACTED]  
  
[REDACTED]

(b)(5) DPP [Redacted]  
[Redacted]

Whiteboard#4: Event reconstruction and follow up.

(b)(5) DPP [Redacted]  
[Redacted]

[Redacted]  
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[Redacted]

Whiteboard #1 (wrap up thoughts):

(b)(5) DPP [Redacted]  
[Redacted]

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[Redacted]

[Redacted]  
[Redacted]

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

# **Quick Action Incidents Communication Strategy**

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## **Internal Review Draft**

**2/4/2015**

This Communication Strategy serves as a guide for keeping Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument staff, Utah BLM and key stakeholders informed during management of “quick action” incidents on the Monument. While the general outline of the strategy will apply to any incident, the situation-specific communication plan, including key messages and key contacts, for any specific incident is meant to be a living document that is continually evolving and adapting to the communication needs of the project. The strategy includes the development of incident-specific messaging and an incident-specific communication plan.

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## **GSENM Quick Action Communication Strategy**

### **Introduction**

Field issues such as hazardous materials spills, road washouts, livestock entrapment, lost or injured visitors or staff, and even some office and workspace issues require quick action and must be met with practiced, coordinated, effective responses. This strategy addresses how GSENM will communicate with internal staff and external contacts during these kinds of “quick action” incidents.

The major elements of the strategy are first principles, communications objectives, target audiences, key messages, training, communication milestones and actions (who communicates with whom and when), and contact information for key staff and stakeholders.

### **First Principles**

- GSENM’s priority is to communicate timely, effectively, and accurately
- GSENM staff and management will respect the roles and responsibilities established for any incident response
- GSENM staff and management will respect the communication chain established for any incident response

### **Communication Objectives**

- Increase timeliness and effectiveness of internal communications
- Coordinate and improve field responses to incidents
- Provide timely, accurate information on incident responses to external and internal stakeholders and staff, including external media
- Provide consistent messaging on individual responses

### **Target Audiences**

- GSENM staff in general, and field-going staff in particular (backcountry rangers, Range management specialists, other resource specialists, Law Enforcement Rangers)
- Other Federal agency staff, including local US Forest Service and National Park Service staff duty-stationed in the Escalante Interagency Center, including front desk staff, resource specialists, and LE Rangers
- County staff and officials in Kane and Garfield Counties
- Residents and business owners in neighboring communities
- The visiting public.



*Internal Working Document***Key Messages**

- We work closely with our visitors, staff, neighboring communities, and local authorities to identify health and safety risks and to provide training and education to assist us in preventing unsafe or unhealthy situations.
- We have an incident reporting and response protocol that we train on to ensure that we are prepared when incidents occur on GSENM.
- We depend on the visiting public, our backcountry rangers, federal and local law enforcement patrols, and others to report incidents to us whenever and wherever they occur on the Monument.
- In quick action situations, time is of the essence. Accurate information is invaluable. While initial incident reports often come in to our frontcountry rangers at our Visitor Centers, any GSENM staff member may be the first contact.
- Health and safety of the visiting public, our staff, and our permittees is always our top priority. In responding to incidents on the Monument, GSENM Management may authorize permittees to use motorized and mechanized equipment on an incident by incident basis.
- GSENM will adhere to “Leave No Trace” principles in implementing any incident response action plans. This means that to the fullest extent possible, the incident site will be left looking just as good after the rescue or other action as it did before the incident.

**Incident-specific Messages:**

- Livestock on the open, public range may become trapped in slot canyons, quicksand, and potholes, or get “ledged up” on cliffs and other natural features. While we work closely with our grazing permittees to prevent these situations, we may have one or more incidents each year.
- Cattle that are trapped can become distressed and dehydrated within hours. Time is of the essence in successful rescue efforts. Dazed, disoriented, distressed cattle can act “loopy” and erratically. Even experienced hands may not be able to help cattle if they are too far gone.
- The visiting public, especially those hiking in the Monument’s canyons and slickrock during early spring and late summer, may encounter cattle behaving unpredictably and/or in a way that poses safety and health dangers to the hikers. Even experienced hikers may behave in ways that may lead to more severe entrapments, and that may hinder efforts to rescue entrapped animals.
- We depend on the visiting public to help us avoid cattle entrapments. Whenever possible, retreat or pick another route. Don’t “push” the cow further into a hazardous situation.

**Training:**

- Incident Command Structure: GSENM staff
- Leave No Trace Principles: GSENM staff, permittees
- Field Response Toolkit for dead animal removal: GSENM staff, permittees
- Field Response Protocol: GSENM staff, permittees
- Communications Strategy: GSENM staff

*Internal Working Document***Appendix A: Communication Milestones and Actions**

Events that trigger communication/milestones	Action	Responsible Party
<b>Initial report intake</b> For search and rescue or medical emergency needs, contact County Sheriff and emergency services.	For cattle entrapment, contact Rangeland Management Specialist. If RMS not known or not in contact, contact Range Lead and Resources Lead. For resource damage, contact Backcountry Ranger Lead or their deputy. Provide location, description of incident, including animal description, access information.	Initial intake contact (GSENM staff)
<b>Report received, assigned to appropriate GSENM lead</b>	Brief Lead (Resource, Backcountry Ranger) with incident location, initial information.	Rangeland Management Specialist Backcountry Ranger
	Brief Monument Manager with incident location, initial information, initial resources identified (staff assigned to respond in field, permittee name and contact info)	Range Lead, Resources Lead, Backcountry Ranger Lead
	Identify field assessment team	
<b>Contact with permittee</b>	Brief permittee with initial report information; facilitate in field meeting	
<b>Field Assessment</b>	Brief Lead(s) on field findings	
	Identify response team	
<b>Internal Incident Briefing:</b>	Brief response team, identify roles and responsibilities	Range Lead, Resources Lead, Backcountry Ranger Lead or Response Team Lead
	Brief GSENM Management Brief GSENM staff, including front desk staff and Lead Ranger and initial report intake staff. Briefing needs to take place following field assessment, and may need to happen on a daily or more frequent basis until the situation is resolved.	GSENM Management and PAO
<b>External Incident Communication</b>	Develop incident specific information	Response Team Lead, Range Lead, Resources Lead, PAO, Management
	Respond to external media requests	PAO, Management
	Release information proactively	PAO
	Update communication plan	PAO
<b>Action Plan Drafted</b>	Brief Monument Management	
<b>Action Plan Finalized</b>	Brief Monument Management	Response Team Lead
	Sign off on Action Plan	Monument Manager
<b>Implementation Monitoring</b>		
<b>Site Rehabilitation</b>		
<b>Incident debriefing</b>	Brief GSENM Management	

*Internal Working Document***Appendix B: Key Staff and Stakeholders**

Affiliation	Group	Contact	Contact Info
Permittee			
GSENM	Manager	Cindy Staszak	435 644 1240, cell, cstaszak@blm.gov
GSENM	Associate Manager	Sarah Schlanger	435 644 1241, 435 691 5600, sschlang@blm.gov
GSENM	Resources Lead	Richard Madril	
GSENM	Range Lead	Sean Stewart	
GSENM	Rangeland Management Specialist	Jason Bybee	
GSENM	Rangeland Management Specialist	Allan Bate	
GSENM	Range Tech	Brett Palmer	
GSENM	Range Tech	Brett Pierson	
GSENM	Range Tech		
GSENM	Front Desk Lead		
GSENM	Backcountry Rangers		
USFS			
NPS			
Garfield County			
Kane County			
Garfield Sheriff			
Kane Sheriff			

## Standard Operating Procedure

### Visitor Services and BC Response to Livestock Incidents

Those receiving an initial report of distressed livestock (typically Visitor Services and BC staff) are responsible for collecting as much specific information as possible and for responding in a timely manner to alert Range, Recreation and other staff (as detailed in the SOP).

1. **Use the Livestock Incident Reporting Form** to record location, identifying tags, coloration, # or identifying marks, vitality of the animal (health condition), possible access routes to the animal, phone contact information of the reporting party if possible, and other information as listed on the form.
2. **Contact the Range Lead** (Escalante/Cannonville: Sean Stewart or Jason Bybee or in Kanab: Alan Bate. If unable to reach contact in one office, call the other office lead. Notify all parties via e-mail as well.
3. **Contact your VC Manager, BC Lead or Division Chief immediately.** Advise them of incident and success in contacting a range lead. If unable to contact range lead, VC Manager or BC Lead notifies Deputy Manager for Resources first and if unavailable moves onto list of other range staff.
4. **VC Manager, BC and Range Leads communicate to assess situation for visitor and staff threats to health and safety.** If location report was vague, VC or BC staff may go out to assist in verifying location.
5. **VC Manager and BC Lead collaborate to post Livestock Incident warning message** at trailheads and notify VC front desk staff of incident to inform visitors of location so visitors can be assisted in avoiding area as needed.
6. **Notify Manager or PIO as needed.** Given high profile location or any potential controversy, VC Manager or BC Lead will notify Division Chief for Visitor Services and/or Monument Manager and Public Affairs Officer as needed.
7. **Insure LNT approach and no surface disturbance.** In high profile locations or in a WSA, BC staff will assist in site visit as needed to insure LNT approach. If in a WSA or primitive zone, BC staff and BC Lead will assist to assure all parties understand requirements associated with management of WSA. Monument Manager approval will be required for approval of disturbance or use of motorized vehicles in certain areas.